

length of the head. Lateral line arched over the pectoral fin, the length of which is one third the height and the same as that of the caudal, which is rounded. Left ventral fin in line with the anal, but not continuous. Length of maxillary is contained twice and two thirds in length of head and two thirds that of snout. Orbits separated by a narrow slightly elevated ridge that overhangs the lower orbit. Dorsal fin commences in front of eye, and one half the orbital diameter from snout. Opercular margin entire, except a shallow notch in front of pectoral. Præopercular limbs join at right angles. Cleft of mouth oblique; maxillaries extending to the anterior vertical of the upper eye. Every part covered with scales, the diameter of which is one third that of the profile, with the free margins ciliate. Teeth in a single row, on both jaws in equal number, there being six on each side above and below; none on the vomer. Lower jaw with a prominent gonyx.

Colour yellowish white above, white beneath.

Differs from *P. scaphus*, Forst., to which it is closely related, in the number of rays, and in the greater relative size of the head, and the strikingly large orbits.

Dredged by H.M.S.-'Challenger' Expedition in 400 fathoms off Cape Farewell.

XII.—On a new Motella from Norway.

By ROBERT COLLETT.

Motella septentrionalis, n. sp.

2. D. 50-51. A. 41-43. P. 15-16. V. 7. C. 28-30.

Body rather short; head large, depressed, contained four times in the total length (including caudal). Snout obtuse, with one barbel at each of the nostrils, and a row of eight shorter or rudimentary ones along the upper lip, one at the chin. Upper jaw considerably longer than the inferior. The maxillary extends far behind the posterior margin of the orbit (the central point of iris is rather nearer the extremity of the snout than the end of the maxillary). Teeth cardiform and of unequal size. The eyes are rather small and directed upwards; the orbit is contained seven times and a half in the length of the head (in younger individuals six times). First dorsal short, its first ray short, only twice as long as the orbit. The vent is situated in the middle between the extremity of the snout and the end of the anal. The lateral line for the most part conspicuous, consisting of about eighteen large pores.

Coloration brown, without traces of spots. The total length of the largest examined specimen 170 millims.

I possess two specimens from the western and northern coasts of Norway, both brought up in a dredge by Prof. G. O. Sars searching for sea animals. The larger specimen (total length 170 millims.) was taken at Florö, on the Bergen coast, in 1873; the other is a younger individual (total length 100 millims.), and taken from a depth of 30 fathoms at Bodö, north of the Arctic Circle (lat. 67° 15' N.), in 1874.

Christiania, November 10, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Embryogeny of the Rhizocephala.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—In your Journal for November 1874, p. 383, M. Giard imputes an error to me of which I am not guilty. He says:—"An error similar to that of M. Gerbe has been made by Professor Semper, who describes as furnishing a larva of a *very* peculiar form a *Peltoaster* of the Philippine Islands, of which he has *evidently* observed the embryos only after the first moults, when they already affected the Cypridine form."

I trust you will be so kind as to allow me to offer some remarks on this matter.

Having observed the Cypridine larva of a *Peltoaster* in the Pelews already in 1861, and having sent my few remarks on them to the editor of the 'Zeitschr. für wiss. Zool.' in 1862, which appeared in 1863, I was evidently unable to know that F. Müller would describe in the year 1863 (Arch. f. Naturgesch. xxix. Febr.) the second larva of the Suctoria: at that period only the first of them, the *Nauplius*-form, was known. I was thoroughly justified, therefore, in designating a larva diverging from the only known ones as being *peculiar*; I might then have called it rightly *very* peculiar, although I have not done so. It was peculiar not only for its unknown form, but also for its two eyes, whilst the larvæ of *Rhizocephala* till then known had only a single one.

M. Giard imputes to me an error on the ground of his belief that all *Rhizocephala* *must* have a *Nauplius*-larva as the first larval stage. But this is only a dogma. M. Giard has not examined the species discovered by me in the Pacific; he has therefore no formal right to impute to me a mistake in my observations. In the totally closed sac of the mother only such Cypridine larvæ were found, no *Nauplius*-larvæ or empty skins which I might have ascribed to such. Why, then, should not here, as is the case with so many other crustaceans,